



THE ANTIQUE NEWS.

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ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY APRIL 11, 1918

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RENEHAN IS COUNTY ROAD HEAD

Frank Dunn and Charles F. Richards Elected President and Secretary

PLANS FOR BETTER ROADS

The Lake County Good Roads association met Wednesday in the county court house elected officers and discussed plans for improving the county roads. The following were elected:

Geo. Renahan, Round Lake, president; Frank Dunn, Antioch, vice president; C. F. Richards, Antioch, secretary; Emil Ficke, treasurer.

The president will appoint five committees to serve in various capacities in connection with good roads work.

Charles H. Russell, county superintendent of roads, occupied the association's afternoon session explaining the plans of action for the coming year, and the new one commissioner system, being put into effect.

One of the important matters taken up by Mr. Russell was the legal responsibility of road commissioners who contract for improvements, labor or machinery in amounts greater than \$200 unless they first secure permission from the superintendent. This responsibility does not expire with relinquishments of the office, Mr. Russell averred.

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The method of road improvement has been a failure in the past because the counties acted individually. Some counties have been lax in improvement work causing breaks in continuity of good roads constructed by enterprising counties.

From present indications Federal Aid road improvement work will be at a standstill until after a conclusion of the war. In fact Mr. Russell stated to the association members that Governor Lowden has promised to defer state aid road building activities.

Boys' Relief Party at Queen of West
Mrs. Ned Bates and Mrs. B. F. Neber will give a card party at the Queen of the West, on Friday evening, April 26, for the benefit of the U. S. Boys' Relief. Dancing will be the feature of the party. The sale of tickets is limited to one hundred in account of a limited amount of room. Tickets on sale while they last at Webs Racket store, Pacini's and Kettlehut's. Price each 25 cents.

For Sale

On account of moving to a smaller place I will sell at private sale the following articles: 4 tables, 1 Standard Sewing machine, 1 rocking chair, 1 cupboard, 1 lounge, 1 piano stool, 1 wash stand, 1 iron bedstead, springs and mattress, 1 wood bedstead, 1 iron pump, 1 chintz chamber set, 1 surrey. Mrs. A. G. Watson.

VILLAGE ELECTION

Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday the sixteenth day of April next, at the Village Hall in the Village of Antioch, in the County of Lake and State of Illinois, an election will be held for the following Village officers, viz:

Three Village Trustees,
One Village Clerk,
One Village Treasurer,
One Police Magistrate.

Which election will be opened at 7 o'clock in the morning, and will continue open until 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day.

Given under my hand at Antioch, Illinois, the twenty-sixth day of March A. D. 1918.

Harry A. Isaacs,
Village Clerk.

Ambitious.

Mrs. Microbe (on a \$10 bill)—Climbers! They actually started on a bad penny and have climbed to the fringe of real society.

Postal Law in Regard to Raffles and All Games of Chance

Quite frequently we are asked to give a notice of some events which includes raffles, ticket selling and the like. But much as we wish to oblige we are prohibited from mentioning these matters through The News. In order that the public may have a more thorough understanding of the situation we publish here a few sections of the Postal Laws in regard to newspapers mentioning these affairs and we ask you to read it over carefully and then with the knowledge that it is not the wish of the publisher to refuse to comply with your request, but that it is the order from Uncle Sam that he must do, to please refrain from asking it of us. We also ask our correspondents to refrain from including these things in their items, as we must of necessity cut them out. A portion of the Law is as follows:

"No newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of lottery, gift enterprise, or scheme of any kind offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes drawn or awarded by means of any such lottery, gift enterprise or scheme, whether said list contains any part or all of such prizes shall be deposited in, or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier." (The foregoing is contained in Section No. 482 of the Postal Law) and following this up we copy the following from the Official Postal Guide.

"The attention of Postmasters and Railway postal clerks is directed to Section No. 482 of the Postal Laws and Regulations, by the provision of which NEWSPAPERS or other PUBLICATIONS of any kind CIRCULARS or PAMPHLETS containing advertisements of lotteries, gift enterprises or schemes offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, or lists of the prizes awarded in pursuance of such schemes, and all other matter relating to them, are DECLARED TO BE UNMAILABLE. The terms 'lottery', 'gift', 'enterprise' or similar schemes offering prizes dependent in whole or in part upon lot or chance, as used in that section, include 'guessing' or 'estimating contests for prizes' as well as drawings of all kinds, whether general or local, whether for private gain or in aid of charitable, educational or religious objects, and whether the consideration for chances be money or other thing of value. Enterprises in which are distributed among purchasers of merchandise in stated amounts, or among subscribers for publications, or for shares of corporate stock, through the medium of drawings or guessing contests, are lotteries within the meaning of that section. Publications, circulars, cards or pamphlets containing advertisements of such enterprises or notices, or other information of any kind relating to them, should be WITHDRAWN FROM THE MAILS, and treated in accordance with sections 547, 547 and 593 of the Post Law and Regulations."

Farewell Reception Given in Honor of Mrs. Ollie Burke

The Delta Alpha class and the Ladies Aid society sprung a real surprise on Mrs. Ollie Burke, at the home of Mrs. W. F. Ziegler, Monday evening.

Mrs. Burke, who has been an active member in both societies, is making preparations to leave Friday morning for Philadelphia, with the intention of making her future home in that city, and for that reason the surprise was planned.

Mrs. Burke had been invited to the Ziegler home for supper and when accepting the invitation never even suspected that a trap was being laid for her. Not an inkling of the affair reached her until the entire crowd, who had all gathered at Williams Bros. store, marched in. However she soon regained her composure and a most enjoyable evening was spent by all.

James Stearns Meets With Bad Accident

Wednesday afternoon Jas. Sterns, an employee at the California ice house, met with quite a serious injury while on his way from the ice house to this village. As he was nearing the railroad crossing a switch engine came by, thus frightened his horses and before he could get it under control, it awing quickly around and he was thrown from the rig and quite seriously injured.

A physician was called and upon the discovery that besides having two ribs broken, he was suffering from an injured kidney it was deemed advisable to take him to the hospital at once. An x-ray picture was taken, but up to press time no further word has been received from him.

WATCH HIM GROW!



—King in The Chicago Tribune.

COST TO CRUSH THE KAISER HELPLESS CHINA A LESSON

Boersianer, Financial Expert, Gives Figures as Boost to Liberty Loan.

By BOERSIANER, [Financial Editor, Chicago Examiner.]

Not many years before Abraham Lincoln became president Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln were fed and sheltered in the Globe tavern, Springfield, Ill., at four dollars a week. In other terms, they each paid two dollars a week for room and board at what then was one of the best family hotels in the state capital. Incredibly cheap? To us today, yes, but not to the Americans of the 50's and 60's. The purchasing power of a dollar in those days was tremendous.

When the Civil War broke out the wealth of the United States was appraised at \$17,000,000,000. Let us be liberal and make it \$20,000,000,000 at the end of that internecine strife, the total cost of which was \$4,000,000,000. At that time the national debt was \$2,025,000,000. Put in another way, the country had spent in the Civil War one-fifth of her entire wealth.

What happened? Within eighteen years the whole of the national debt was paid off; extinguished by a commonwealth with only one-third of the present population; with little or no prestige as a world power; with all her railways, half of her city real estate and 60 per cent of her farms mortgaged to European capitalists; with bank resources of only \$4,000,000,000 and with not a dollar's worth of investments abroad.

There are estimates that our kaiser shall be crushed our national obligation will stand at \$20,000,000,000. That would mean about 8 per cent of the wealth of the nation (which is not less than \$250,000,000,000) or 4 per cent less than the percentage in 1865.

America today is the leading power, the wealthiest country in the world. It is a creditor nation. Its railways, real estate and farms are owned by her own people and her bank resources to \$40,350,000,000.

After this, is it necessary to ask if a United States government bond is a safe investment? There is nothing safer in the world; nothing which promises so rapid and so high an appreciation once the war is ended.

These are the cold facts of the proposition. There is another side; the love-of-country, the love-of-liberty, the great-humanity cause side.

War and the Weather.

The Almighty makes the weather, not man, and if the weather doesn't suit us, we have to wait. The farmer knows what a day's rain will do in the way of upsetting plans. One can't plow in the mud and a cutting of hay or wheat may be damaged or ruined by one night's downpour.

The war department, too, is up against the weather in France. Three inches of rainfall may make the country impassable for half a million men and horses and motortrucks and ruin the chances of victory or bring defeat. When the war department has the weather to worry about, don't add to its worries by withholding money and, consequently, supplies. The purchase of Liberty bonds will help Pershing a lot this summer.

Be a Fighter and Buy Bonds.
It is time that we all realize the country is at war. The railroads found themselves relieved of the management of their properties over night. Prices have been set for food and steel and coal. The draft is in full operation. It is no longer a question of patriotism in supporting the government. It is an absolute necessity.

If the soldiers refuse to fight, the war is lost. If we at home refuse to buy bonds, the war is lost because the government will be unable to finance the operation. The man who refuses to buy bonds in this great crisis is in a class with the soldier who refuses to fight.

Last Thursday's Fire Should Serve as a Sufficient Warning

Let us take a warning from the experience of last Thursday afternoon, and before the time comes, when Antioch shall be swept by a most disastrous fire, make some kind of a provision whereby the alarm of fire may be more quickly and thoroughly spread.

When the bell was in its former location, near the standpipe, it was thought to be too low, but since its removal to its present position, in the rear of the opera house and the other brick building on Lake street, its ringing scarcely penetrates the business section. In fact not over a dozen persons noticed it ringing last Thursday afternoon, when the alarm was turned on from Chinn's. Consequently the firemen were slow in getting started, and this coupled with the fact that so long a time elapsed before it rang at all came very near costing Chinn the loss of his entire property. Under the present conditions the delay was unavoidable for when central received the alarm she had difficulty in getting the alarm bell to ring. The Powles market, and when she did there was no one there who could ring the bell. Kelly's garage was also vacant and after several minutes of lost time Wm. Christian was located and he sounded the alarm, and thus it was that the flames gained so strong a headway.

A couple of years ago the firemen purchased a dynamo to ring the bell, with the idea that the bell was to be moved to the village hall a more central location and in the business district. The dynamo was to be connected that when central received the call she had only to touch a button to set the bell in motion, thus doing away with all delay. The Public Service company at that time offered to do the wiring free of charge.

But for no apparent reason, other than the lack of push, the plan died a natural death, or at least has been forgotten in the rush of other events.

But now we have had a forcible reminder that the time has come when something should be done, to either revive the old plan or to advance a better one. One thing is certain something is wrong. Is it the bell, the location or the system? Let us benefit by this recent experience, and improve conditions before we meet with a serious loss.

Fire at the W. J. Chinn Home Resulted in Damages of \$600

Late last Thursday afternoon a fire broke out at the home of W. J. Chinn and for a time it looked as though the whole place would be destroyed. The fire was caused by the wind blowing sparks from a bon fire into a stack of hay that was very close to the barn. The barn ignited from the hay and very soon the flames were communicated to the house. A strong wind was blowing, but very fortunately it was from the east and thus blew the flames away from other buildings.

So strong a headway had the fire made before help arrived that the barn was completely destroyed and it was with difficulty that the house was saved. In fact had it been a frame structure instead of cement, it could not have been saved. The household goods were hurriedly removed from the building but fortunately the fire was extinguished before much damage was done to the inside.

The down stairs rooms on the north end of the house were badly smoked and sooty, the upstairs rooms were somewhat damaged by the fire and the cornice and roof were badly burned. The loss to the dwelling is estimated at about \$300 covered by insurance. The damage to the furniture was estimated by the adjuster at \$11. The barn which was completely destroyed was covered by an insurance of \$200. The hay, of which there was about three tons, and the oats, of which there was about seventy-five bushels, were a complete loss.

In connection with this fire it is a fitting time to mention that between two and three years ago the village board purchased five hundred feet of new fire hose, for which they were quite freely censured, many of our citizens believing that it would never be used. In fact it never was until last Thursday when it was needed most urgently. The hydrant is situated to the standpipe and from there it would have been impossible to come anywhere near the fire had it not been for this length of new hose.

Dr. John Turner Called to Army
Dr. John Turner received a telegram Tuesday ordering him to report for duty as one of Uncle Sam's physicians on the first day of May. He does not as yet know where he is to be stationed.

NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Our Exchanges Have Many Items of Different Events Concerning News.

NEWS OF VARIOUS KINDS

The first day the motorcycle cops worked in Kenosha County they arrested ten speeders.

Peter Unbrick, of Racine, is serving a thirty day sentence in the county jail for making an unpatriotic remark.

Fred Thomas, of Mukwonago, will again play ball with the Boston City League team and is now in training at Hot Springs, Ark.

The DeSmet Quarz Tile company expects to begin operations at its Wauconda factory on or about April 20. The installation of machinery is now in progress.

There will be no spring vacation in the Lake Geneva schools, the time being used to make up that lost last winter when the schools were closed by the coal shortage.

Milk producers of the vicinity of Harvard have appointed a committee to investigate the cost and equipment of a building in that city suitable for the handling of milk.

At the auction sale on the Earle farm in Porter, Wis., last week, a flock of sheep sold for \$30 a head. They were of a well bred, black-faced type but the price was so exceptional as to make it a matter of record.

The buildings on the old race course at Libertyville are being wrecked and the lumber and steel sold for junk. It cost \$150,000 to erect the building several years ago when it was thought that Libertyville would be a great racing center—but the reformers came to see,

Yvonne Hess of Wauconda has enlisted with the telephone corps for service in France. She is now in Evanston, where she is in training for the work "over there." Miss Hess made her home in France for eight years and returned to Wauconda only last May. She speaks the very best French and also has a fine English vocabulary.

Raise War Camp Recreation Fund
Chase Webb is very active this week making a canvas of Antioch township collecting the \$200 which is the allotment of Antioch township in the War Camp Community recreation fund. Others on the committee are W. F. Ziegler, and Elmer Brook. The money thus raised goes to provide recreation for the wounded American soldiers. The committee report success in their work. So far \$75 has been raised.

Notice of Award of Contract--For Sewer Purification Plant

Public notice is hereby given that the contract for the construction of that portion of a connected system of main and branch sanitary sewers, Antioch Special Assessment Docket No. 6, sewage purification plant, bulkhead, spillway and all appurtenances, being Section two (2) of the Improvement as provided by ordinance passed and approved on the 23rd day of November A. D. 1916, has been awarded to John Dupre on his bid of \$16,919.60.

Unless the owners of a majority of the frontage of the lands or lots obtaining on and improvement or their agents within ten days after the first publication hereof shall elect to take such contract and enter into a written contract to do such work at ten per centum less than the price at which the same has been awarded, a contract will be entered into with the said John Dupre to construct such section of such improvement at the price aforesaid.

Dated at Antioch, Illinois, this first day of April A. D. 1918.

William J. Christian,
Elmer Brook,
Frank R. King.
Board of Local Improvements of the Village of Antioch, Illinois.

The Only Way.
Only way to get the genuine minnow is to marry into the family where it is made.

EXPANSION OF ARMY AND NAVY'S WORK BIG FEATURES OF FIRST YEAR OF WAR

Official Statements of Government Departments Disclose Activities of United States in Past Twelve Months — Land Forces now Aggregate More Than Million and Half Men—Navy Personnel Tripled.

The United States has been at war for one year. What has it accomplished in that time? The government's committee on public information answers that question in a review of the first year of the war which it has issued on the first anniversary of the beginning of the war. The war and navy departments, the shipping board and the treasury department have authorized the statements contained in this review. It is declared:

"The outstanding feature of the first year of war is, it is pointed out in the review, has been the transformation of the standing army and National Guard, composed of 9,524 officers and 202,510 men into a fighting force that now aggregates 123,801 officers and 1,528,024 enlisted men."

A statement of the adjutant general shows that the regular army, which in April, 1917, comprised 5,791 officers and 121,707 men, now is made up of 10,098 officers and 503,142 men. The National Guard in April, 1917, included 3,733 officers and 76,133 men, while now it comprises 16,803 officers and 431,583 men. The reserve corps in service one year ago included 4,000 men. Now it includes 90,210 officers and 77,490 men. The National Army, which did not exist one year ago, now includes 516,830 men.

A substantial vanguard (military expediency prohibiting publication of actual numbers) of this army is meeting the enemy in France today or is encamped there awaiting the call to the trenches; in 16 cantonments and 16 camps and on numerous aviation fields and in a variety of other schools in all parts of the United States the men of the remaining army are hardening and training for their part in the great contest overseas.

Behind the activities of this vast force lies a great industry organized to produce an adequate supply of munitions, equipment, and provisions, and to provide transportation to the firing line, "almost every branch of essential industry of the country having been drawn upon to produce these material requirements."

Expeditionary Forces.

Military necessity particularly forbids a detailed review of the activities of the American expeditionary forces.

General Pershing and his staff arrived in Paris on June 14, 1917, 99 days after the declaration of war. The first American troops arrived in France on June 26. On July 4, in celebration of our national day and a new fight for liberty, American troops paraded the streets of Paris and were greeted as the forerunners of great American armies and vast quantities of supplies and ammunitions.

On October 10, 1917, 187 days after the war was declared, American soldiers went on the firing line. In January American soldiers took over permanently a part of the line as an American sector, and this line is gradually lengthening.

Behind the fighting line in France the American forces have scientifically prepared a groundwork of camps, communications, supply bases, and works in anticipation of operations by the full force of the army. They are building and have built railroads, hospitals, ordnance bases, and docks in France. They have constructed immense barracks, erected sawmills, reclaimed agricultural lands, and carried forward many incidental enterprises.

The construction of an ordnance base in France, costing \$25,000,000, is now well under way. Great quantities of material used in the foreign construction work have been shipped from the United States—from fabricated ironwork for an ordnance shop to masts and cross-trees for railroads, and even the piles to build docks.

All the while there has been a fairly even flow of men and materials from the United States to France. The men in the trenches, back of the lines, on the hospitals have been steadily supplied. Our losses at sea, in men and materials, have been gratifyingly small. The greatest single loss occurred on February 5, when the British ship "Tuscania" was torpedoed and sunk. The bodies of 144 soldiers, en route to France, have been found and 55 others were still missing on March 10.

To secure an adequate number of competent officers to lead the new armies various plans were devised. Two classes at West Point were graduated in advance of the usual graduating dates and special examinations were held in various parts of the country for appointments from civil life. Three series of officers' training camps in the first two series of camps 44,578 qualified and were awarded commissions.

Giants of the Sky.

The largest war-planes are the bomb-dropping machines. They must be capable of carrying heavy loads of explosives. They are usually slow machines, speed being sacrificed to carrying capacity. The Italians have specialized in big bomb machines. The huge Caproni airplanes carry three men and three guns, besides 2,750 pounds of explosives. That makes a useful load of 4,000 pounds. The machine is driven by three engines with a total of 900 horse power. Such

enormous machines are rather exceptional; however, bombing machines are usually employed by fast flying planes, and do not have to defend themselves from attack in the air. Often bombing raids are made at night, and the Italian machines are provided with searchlight bombs to enable them to locate important spots on the ground beneath. These are brilliant magnesium torches suspended from parachutes, so that they fall slowly and give a broad illumination, while the airplane itself is shielded

from the light by the parachute.—A. Russell Bond, in St. Nicholas.

Its Use.

"I see where some of the nations ever have a food substitute they call 'vision'."

"I suppose it is something to feed the imagination."

Fortune Teller—I see some dark objects on your hand.

Householder—But, say, can you see any dark objects in my coal bin?

Intreats equipment with practically no foundation to start from.

Three large appropriations, including the \$64,000,000 not passed without a roll call, made a total of \$801,000,000 available for the first year. All of this has since been obligated.

Last April the air service had an almost negligible force of 65 officers and 1,120 men 3 small flying fields, less than 300 second-rate planes, practically no aviation industry, and only the most scanty knowledge of the kitescopic development abroad. The first two months of war were required to secure information, establish a staff, and work out the program finally adopted. The problem was twofold—first, personnel; and, second, equipment.

Today the personnel is over 100 times that of a year ago, practically every member a skilled man who has gone through an intensive course of training. Schools of 11 different kinds have been instituted; courses of instruction laid out, and instructors secured, including foreign experts in a score of lines.

Development of Navy.

The development of the navy during the first year of war has given the greatest satisfaction. Its growth and achievements during this period may be epitomized in the following paragraphs:

Strength of the navy today is nearly 21,000 officers and 330,000 men; strength a year ago was 4,702 officers and 77,040 enlisted men. Estimated total expenditures of the navy during first year of war: Disbursements and outstanding obligations, \$1,881,000.

Total naval appropriations, real and pending, \$3,338,171,005.54.

American destroyers arrived at a British port to assist in patrolling European waters 28 days after the declaration of war.

There are now four times as many vessels in the naval service as a year ago.

Nearly 73,000 mechanics and other civilian employees are working at navy yards and stations.

When war was declared, 123 naval vessels were building or authorized, and contracts have been placed since that time for 440 vessels.

More than 700 privately owned vessels have been purchased or chartered by the navy.

Six new authorized battleships are designed to be of 41,500 tons, the largest battleships in the world.

Our 35,000-ton cruisers, 35 knots, will be the fastest in the world; speed equaling the fastest destroyers.

Prompt repairs of 100 interned German ships, partially wrecked by their crews, added more than 700,000 tons to our available naval and merchant tonnage.

The navy has developed an American plan hatched to combine all the good points of various types of lines, and is manufacturing them in quantities.

During the year the latest type of naval 16-inch gun was completed for our new battleships; it throws a projectile weighing 2,100 pounds.

"Navy has in its possession now a stock of supplies sufficient for the average requirements for at least one year.

Several hundred submarine chasers, built since the war, have been delivered to the navy by 31 private contractors and six navy yards; many of these boats have crossed the Atlantic in severe weather.

Naval training camps have a capacity of 102,000 in summer, 94,000 men in winter.

Shipbuilding Progress.

Up to date congress has authorized \$2,034,000,000, of which \$1,135,000,000 has been appropriated for the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet corporation; on March 1, \$373,247,955.37 of this sum had been expended.

The Emergency Fleet corporation had requisitioned March 1, 425 steel vessels and contracted for 720 steel vessels, making a total of 1,145 steel ships, of an aggregate dead-weight tonnage of 8,164,508 tons; it had let contracts for 400 wooden vessels, aggregating approximately 1,715,000 dead-weight tons; it had repaired and put in operation 789,000 dead-weight tonnage seized from Germany and Australia.

On March 5 the building program of the Emergency Fleet corporation was being carried on in 151 plants.

First Year's War Cost.

Total estimated expense of the United States government in the first year of war, without loans to the allies, is \$12,007,278,070.

To help meet this expense the treasury department floated \$8,010,532,300 subscriptions to Liberty bonds.

Bonds, Certificates of Indebtedness, War Savings Certificates, and Thrift Stamps Issued by the Treasury up to March 12, Totalled \$8,560,802,052.90.

The United States government had loaned to foreign governments associated in the war on March 12, 1918, \$4,430,329,750.

The air service has been called upon in the past 12 months to build an enormous structure of the most highly trained personnel and the most

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AMERICAN FLEET DOING BIG WORK

Secretary of the Navy Daniels
Says Over 150 Ships In
War Zone.

FIGURES HITHERTO GUARDED

Thirty-Five Thousand Men Are Act-
ually Engaged in Fighting German
Submarines, and Have Inflicted
Heavy Losses, He Declares.

Cleveland, O., April 8.—A great fleet of American warships, numbering more than 150 vessels, and including in addition to the far-famed destroyers, battleships, cruisers, submarines, gunboats, coast guard cutters, converted yachts, tugs and other auxiliaries, is operating in the war zone.

Manning this fleet and the many small submarine chasers, which are not reckoned in the total, and doing duty on air patrol and at the supply stations ashore, are 35,000 officers and men, half the navy's personnel when the nation entered the war just a year ago.

These hitherto carefully guarded facts were disclosed here by Secretary Daniels in an address at the celebration marking the opening of the third Liberty loan campaign.

Mr. Daniels said that, while he was not at liberty to tell the toll the fleet has taken of German submarines, the nation could rest assured that our forces have inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy.

"As an instance of naval activity," said the secretary, "I may cite the work of one detachment of destroyers for a six-months period: Total miles steamed in war areas, 1,000,000; submarines attacked, 81; single vessels escorted, 717; convoys escorted, 60; total number of days at sea, 3,000."

The navy has furnished every all possible that the countries aligned with us in the war have requested or suggested, and has worked in the closest co-operation with them. Our forces have played an important part in the war against the submarines and have added materially in the marked reductions in sinkings of merchantmen as compared with the number sunk in the corresponding period a year ago, and in the notable increase in the number of submarines destroyed.

"The navy has made a record of which we may well be proud," declared Mr. Daniels, "but much more must be done. Ours has been a modest accomplishment in comparison with the achievements of our allies, but one contribution has been considerable and is rapidly increasing."

RUSSIA ORDERS WAR ON JAPAN

Council of National Commissaries
Says Landing of Troops at Vladivostok Was Prearranged Plan.

Moscow, April 8.—Admiral Kato, Japanese minister of marine, has issued a proclamation at Vladivostok dealing with the landing there Friday of entente allied forces.

The Japanese minister says he feels great sympathy with Russia in the present situation, wishes a cessation of strife and the fullest realization of the revolution, but was compelled to take steps to protect life and property of Japanese and allied subjects in view of the murder of a Japanese soldier and because there were no local organizations at the Siberian port to maintain law and order.

The council of national commissaries issued a statement saying:

"Japan has started a campaign against the soviet republic."

Orders have been given to all Siberian councils of workmen and soldiers' delegates to resist an armed invasion of Russia.

It points out that the landing of troops at Vladivostok was effected immediately after the murder of the Japanese, without waiting for an investigation to be made, and says the crime was part of a prearranged plan.

The council of workmen's and soldiers' deputies protested to the consular corps.

Moscow, April 8.—The British, as well as the Japanese, landed forces at Vladivostok. The local authorities had no warning of this action.

Baker Gets Two More Alders.

Washington, April 8.—Congress on Thursday took final action on the bill creating two additional secretaries of war, and the appointments probably will be announced within a few days. It is understood the men to be selected are Edward R. Stettinius, surveyor of army purchases, and Frederick Keppler, dean of Columbia university and now acting as confidential assistant to Secretary Baker.

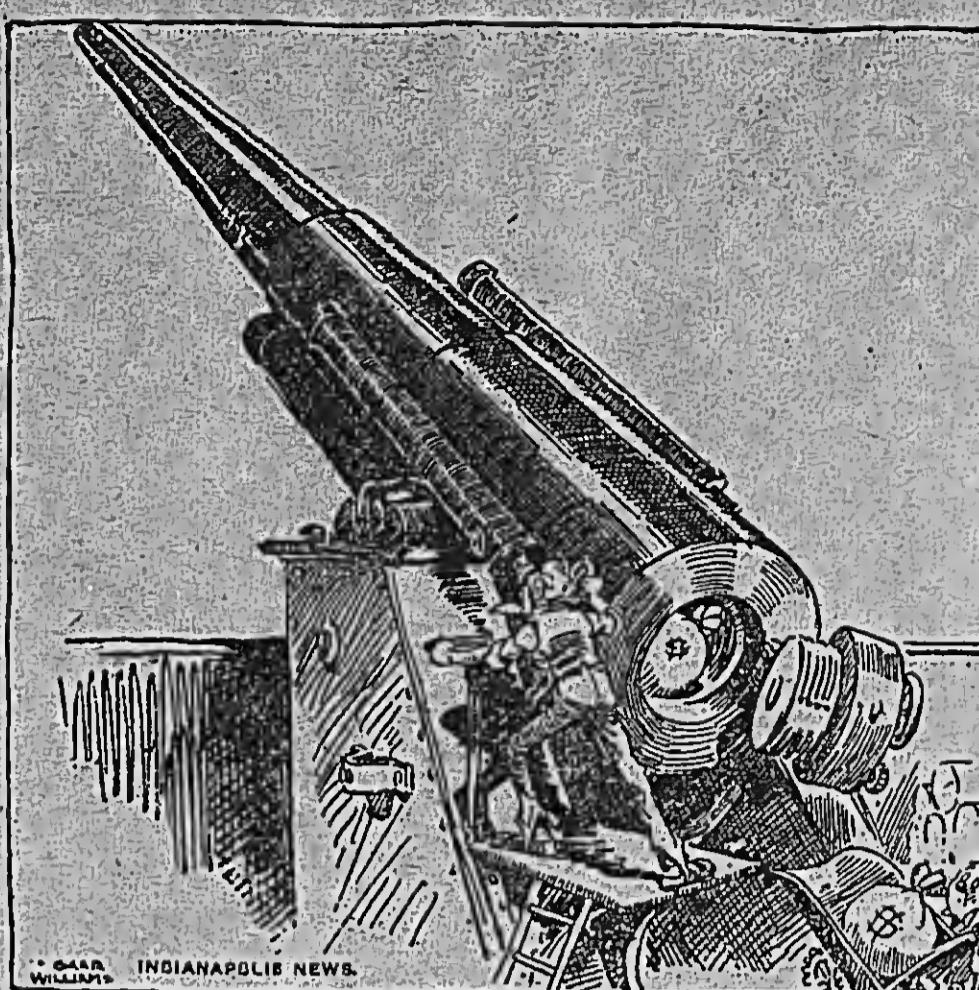
Evansville Honors Slain Soldier.

Evansville, Ind., April 8.—The corner stone of the Gresham Memorial house, to be built in memory of James Bethel Gresham, the first American soldier under General Pershing to fall in France, was laid here.

More Liberty for Jackies.

Waukegan, Ill., April 8.—Great Lakes restrictions on shore leave for the Jackies are to be modified. The 2,000 men in the public works department are to be released 1,000 at a time on alternate nights.

REMEMBER, EVERY DOLLAR INCREASES OUR OWN RANGE



LOAN BILL SIGNED WILL ENFORCE TERMS

PRESIDENT APPROVES MEASURE AUTHORIZING \$3,000,000,000.

Bond Will Maturity September 15, 1928, and Will Bear Interest From May 9.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson on Thursday signed the bill authorizing the third Liberty loan.

The third loan bonds will mature September 15, 1928, the treasury department announced, and will bear interest from May 9 next, payable semi-annually on September 15 and on March 15.

The campaigns will last four weeks, ending May 4. Banks will be given five days in which to tabulate and report subscriptions.

The treasury department issued the following statement:

"Payment in full may be made with the application on or before May 4, but bonds will not be delivered before May 9 or any subsequent instalment date."

"Payment of any instalment, including the first instalment of 6 per cent, or payment in full, may be made by credit upon the subscription of themselves and their customers, but only to the extent that they cannot make payment in treasury certificates of indebtedness."

"Third Liberty loan bonds which have been owned by a person for six months prior to the date of his death will be acceptable at par and accrued interest in payment of United States inheritance taxes upon his estate. This applies also to 4% per cent bonds issued upon conversion."

The amount of the loan will be \$3,000,000,000, the right being reserved to allot bonds up to the full amount of my oversubscription. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 4% per cent per annum; the first loan coupon will be for 120 days' interest and will be payable September 15, 1918.

The bonds are not convertible and are not subject to call for redemption before maturity. The bonds carry the same exemption from taxation as those of the second Liberty loan.

30 YEARS FOR U. S. ENEMIES

Conferees of Congress Agree on Penalties for Destruction of War Material and Sabotage.

Washington, April 8.—Conferees of the senate and house on Thursday agreed on a bill providing severe penalties for destruction of war material and for sabotage.

Penalties of thirty years' imprisonment and \$10,000 fine are provided in the bill, which was greatly broadened in scope both by the house and the conferees, for acts which actually, or are intended, or which "there is reason to believe are intended to injure or destroy war material and utilities."

The legislation also penalizes willful manufacture of defective war materials, including their ingredients.

\$5,000,000 Kansas City Fire.

Kansas City, Mo., April 8.—Fire, supposedly of incendiary origin, swept the west bottoms wholesale business section of Kansas City on Thursday, destroying property estimated at \$5,000,000. It was brought under control after a long fight. Five firemen were injured, one perhaps fatally, when a door on which they were working fell with them.

Vorwerner Editor Ends Life.

London, April 8.—The suicide in prison at Munich of Kurt Eisner, formerly editor of the Socialist newspaper Vorwerner of Berlin, is reported from Copenhagen. Eisner was arrested on a charge of treason.

Baker's Alders Are Named.

Washington, April 8.—President Wilson on Saturday afternoon appointed Edward R. Stettinius, second assistant secretary of war, and Fred P. Keppler, third assistant secretary of war. They began their duties at once.

U. S. TO DENOUNCE LYNCHING BY MOB

Gregory Brings Hanging of German in Illinois Before Cabinet

CONFERS WITH PRESIDENT

Robert P. Prager Was Killed for Making Alleged Disloyal Utterances to Miners at Maryville, Ill.

Washington, April 8.—Attorney General Gregory took to the cabinet meeting on Friday a report of the lynching of a German, Robert P. Prager, at Collinsville, Ill., for disloyal utterances, department of justice officials expect to denounce the mob's lawless act and to express the hope that there will be no repetition elsewhere.

Officials made plain that they deplored the incident, both because of the effect in this country and also because it is feared reprisals may be made in Germany on Americans.

Until power is given the federal government, as provided in a pending bill to punish persons making disloyal utterances, department of justice officials fear more lynchings.

This outbreak was the first report reaching here of such extreme mob violence to a German, although officials who have observed the general feeling against Germans have feared such occurrences.

Springfield, Ill., April 8.—In a statement Governor Lowden declared he would use the force of his office to see that persons guilty of the lynching were brought to punishment. To this end representatives of the office of the attorney general and the adjutant general were dispatched to the scene of the mob violence.

If the regularly constituted peace officers in Madison county and vicinity were not able to maintain order, the governor said, there would be nothing left for him to do but declare martial law.

Collinsville, Ill., April 8.—Robert P. Prager, forty-five years old and German born, after twice escaping mob violence, was hanged to a tree on Thursday by a mob of 350 persons, who declared he had made disloyal utterances. He was dragged from the basement of the city hall here where he was hiding, escorted barefooted through the main street of the city to a point one mile west of here on the road leading to St. Louis, and there his body was found later dangling to the limb of a tree.

Prager was a coal miner and on Thursday was in Maryville, Ill., where he addressed miners on socialism. In his talk he is said to have made remarks derogatory to President Wilson. Miners there became angry and when they threatened to do him bodily harm he escaped to Collinsville, his home. Some of the miners, however, followed him and described his actions to local persons. A crowd soon gathered and Prager was taken from his home and led barefooted through the street waving an American flag.

He was dragged down the street and beyond the city limits, the crowd threatening to shoot to kill if the officers approached. The lynching followed.

U. S. TO RUSH DRAFT PROGRAM

800,000 Men to Be Called Sooner Than Expected to Meet the Emergency in France.

Washington, April 8.—Measures to speed up the draft program are in contemplation and an official announcement is expected soon.

The intention is to meet the emergency in France. For that reason the \$800,000 to be called this year will be called more rapidly than was previously planned.

Officials do not regard it as possible that more men will be sent abroad this year than the department already has arranged to summon, even with additional British shipping made available as troop transports. There are now under arms here and in Europe more than 1,500,000 American soldiers.

BIG LOAN BILL IS PASSED

New Liberty Loan Measure Providing for Billions Goes Through the Senate.

Washington, April 8.—In a record-breaking time the senate on Wednesday passed the new Liberty loan bill authorizing \$1,500,000,000 more war bonds, additional loans of \$1,500,000,000 to the allies and increase of treasury indebtedness certificates from \$1,000,000,000 to \$8,000,000,000. The measure already has been passed by the house, and slight differences now will be adjusted in conference.

HANG TWO ILLINOIS SOLDIERS

Negroes, Former Members of Eighth Regiment, Convicted of Slaying Private Ralph Foley.

Camp Logan, Houston, Tex., April 8.—Privates Walter Matthews and John B. Mann, two former members of Company I, Eighth Illinois colored regiment, were hanged at Camp Logan on Friday. They were convicted of killing Private Ralph M. Foley of the One Hundred and Thirtieth Infantry.

Many Norwegians Killed.

Washington, April 8.—Norwegian shipping losses through German submarine ruthlessness continue to grow.

During March 10 ships of 34,000 tons were lost.

During the month 44 seamen lost their lives, while 20 are missing.

Cunard Liner Valeria Sunk.

New York, April 8.—The Cunard liner steamship Valeria, a vessel 5,805 tons gross register, has been sunk in the Irish sea, according to word received here. The Valeria left here in March with cargo for a British port.

A DAGGER IN THE BACK

That's the woman's dread when she gets up in the morning to do her work. "Oh! how my back aches," GOLD MEDAL Harlan Oil Capules taken to ease the backache of tomorrow taken every day now, will make the use of soffening? Begin taking GOLD MEDAL HARLAN OIL CAPULES today and be relieved of back pain. Take one or every day and he permanently free from wrenching, distressing back pain. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Since 1926 GOLD MEDAL HARLAN OIL CAPULES have been the National Remedy of Holland, the Government of the Netherlands having granted a special charter authorizing its preparation. That's why the name "Holland" would almost as soon be without bread as she would without her "Real Dutch Drop," as she quaintly calls GOLD MEDAL. That's why women and children and the aged are so sturdy and robust.

GOLD MEDAL are the pure, original Harlan Oil Capules imported direct from the laboratories in Holland. But be sure to get GOLD MEDAL. Sold in a sturdy, serviceable box. Sold by reliable druggists in neat packages of three sizes. Money refunded if they do not help you. Accept only the GOLD MEDAL. All others are imitations. Adv.

Reason for His Question.

William went with his mother to visit a baby. After being left alone in the room a little while he came out and said: "Isn't she christened?"

His mother said: "Why?"

He said: "Because I called her Katherine and she didn't answer me."

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for infants and children, and see that it bears the

Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*
In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

When a taper sees things double his glasses are a little bit too strong.

An ape is an ape though clothed in silk and scarlet.

Teaching Children Natural History. The approved method of teaching very young children is to disguise the instruction under the cloak of amusement. An interesting development in the carrying out of this idea is found in the sand pictures of Walter A. Ward, which are described in the Popular Science Monthly. Cardboards covered with colored pictures of animals are given to the children together with bottles containing the various colored sand. The children paint the body of the animals with glue, and then carefully cover the colored portions of the animal bodies with the appropriate colors of sand.

How's This?

We offer \$100.00 for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by HALL'S CATAARRH MEDICINE. HALL'S CATAARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. Sold by Druggists for over forty years. Price 75c. Postage paid.

F. J. Chaney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Following the Rules.

A recruit while walking post one night saw a man approaching. He stopped and cried, "Halt; who goes there?"

Officer of the day.

There was silence for a few seconds, then the officer asked: "Well, what are you going to do next?"

The recruit answered: "Halt you again and then shoot."

Holdrester Pen.

A European inventor has devised a metal blank with four clamps which carries a pen at the end. This device clamped around the forefinger is said to make writing much easier than when a penholder is used.

Women seldom have much faith in a doctor unless he has whiskers.

LUCKY STRIKE CIGARETTE

EVERY month we make enough Lucky Strike Cigarettes to reach end to end, from New York to China, the long way around. That's

15,000,000 A DAY

Regular men like the Lucky Strike Cigarette—good, solid Kentucky Burley tobacco, fine for a cigarette because—

IT'S TOASTED



Scenes of Prosperity Are Common in Western Canada

The thousands of U. S. farmers who have accepted Canada's generous offer to settle on homesteads or buy farm land in her provinces have been well repaid by bountiful crops of wheat and other grains.

Where you can buy good farm land at \$15 to \$30 per acre—get \$2 a bushel for wheat and raise 20 to 45 bushels to the acre you are bound to make money—that's what you can do in Western Canada.

In the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta you

EXPANSION BIG FEY

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Worth Fighting For

SHALL this little girl grow up in the sort of American home we know, healthy and happy? Shall she have the advantage of living and learning in a free land, under free institutions? Shall such children develop into the Liberty-loving citizens that a free America may be proud of?

For over two hundred years Americans have fought valiantly, and died gallantly, to win for themselves and hand down to their posterity the blessings of liberty, justice, self-government and equal opportunity. This precious heritage, bought at so great a price, is now threatened.

The question which today confronts America as a nation, and you as an individual, is whether or not a free America is worth fighting for

Are American children in this and all future generations to receive unimpaired the legacy of freedom of which we are now the custodians, or shall their country be turned over bodily to the brutal, rapacious, power-mad enemy which has forced us into this war?

This question cannot be answered by word of mouth, but by deeds alone.

Let Your Answer Be Your Investment in **LIBERTY BONDS!**

THIS SPACE PAID FOR AND CONTRIBUTED BY

STATE BANK OF ANTIOCH | BANK OF ANTIOCH

Lend Him a Hand



Five Hundred Thousand American Soldiers in France

We dare not delay the VICTORY now. American lives are at stake, our own safety, the safety of the whole world. If we are not to prolong the slaughter and the suffering, if we are not to risk defeat or an inconclusive peace, we must act quickly, we must put forth our every effort now.

The army is doing its part. Five hundred thousand American soldiers are in France today. There will be more tomorrow. And more the day after. We are going to send in an army large enough so that when we strike, with our Allies, we can drive the German hordes back across the Rhine—so that we can win the decisive VICTORY that will make American freedom safe, and establish a just and lasting peace.

But the whole nation must take part. Our armies in France are looking to us to furnish them in ever greater abundance, the ordnance, the munitions, the supplies that will make their VICTORY possible. We must not fail them.

The Third Liberty Loan is our share in the winning of this war. Upon it depends the safety and success of five hundred thousand American soldiers in France.

Lend Him a Hand Buy All the Bonds You Can

This Space Paid for and Contributed by

Local and Personal Happenings

Buy a Liberty Bond.

Earl Somerville is home for the summer.

Timothy, alfalfa and seed corn at Webb's.

A. D. Kolkebeck spent Sunday at the Wm. Smart home.

Dr. and Mrs. F. S. Morrell spent Friday in Chicago.

Cheo Webb was in Milwaukee on business Wednesday.

Mrs. Arthur Beck entertains the Lurie club this afternoon.

Mrs. J. N. Pacini is visiting with relatives in Chicago this week.

The Antioch Milling company will open their place for business Friday.

All kinds of work shoes for men and boys. Worth the money. At Webb's.

Edward Baber, Arthur Werner and Joseph Courts, all of Kenosha spent Sunday here with the former's parents.

C. W. Hill of Milton Junction, Wis., called on Antioch relatives and friends Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Richardson of Bay City, Mich., are visiting relatives at this place.

Mrs. John Dupre and Lawrence Hoffman entertained their sister from Evanson over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin Sorenson and children of Chicago spent Sunday with relatives at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Voss entertained relatives from Burlington the first part of the week.

Misses Goldie and Horlie Davis spent Sunday in Chicago and while there went to hear Billie Sunday speak.

John Traynor moved his household goods Wednesday to the house recently vacated by Wm. Volkman.

After three days' work the Liberty Loan committee, up to this (Thursday) noon, has sold \$8,500 of bonds.

A. H. Rosenfeldt spent Monday with Mrs. Rosenfeldt who is in the Illinois Eye and Ear hospital in Chicago.

In another column of this issue there appears the Supervisor's report and also the report of the Highway Treasurer.

Word was received by relatives here saying John Feltner had gone to Colorado where he hopes to improve his health.

Mr. and Mrs. John Traynor wish to thank the firemen for their prompt response to the call of fire last Friday afternoon.

The next cottage social of the Ladies Aid will be held at the home of Mrs. Jas. Sibley, Thursday afternoon, April 11. Notice change of day.

Are your glasses comfortable? It is possible to have them so. Our glasses give comfortable vision. Call and see us. Wm. Keulman, Optometrists, Antioch.

The Antioch Hillside cemetery society will meet with Mrs. R. D. Emmons, Wednesday afternoon, April 17. Every one welcome. Mrs. R. M. Haynes, Vice Pres.

There will be a home talent entertainment for the benefit of the Red Cross, at the Majestic theater on Thursday evening, April 18. Admission 15 cents.

On page one there is an article explaining the reason that we must refuse to mention raffles, lotteries, games of chance, etc. We ask you to read it over, and you will then understand our refusal to comply with these requests.

Harold Fillweber, who about six weeks ago was called into the U. S. service and stationed at Camp Grant was on Thursday last transferred to Washington with the 59th engineers. A letter received from him on Wednesday, states that they are to have about six weeks of special training and at the end of that time will be sent on to France.

Card of Thanks

We wish to express to the firemen and to all other who assisted, our most sincere appreciation of their efforts to save our property from destruction by fire.

Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chin.

Spalding International

American Soldiers and Sailors are as welcome in A. G. Spalding & Bros. stores in London, Birmingham, Liverpool, Manchester, Bristol, Edinburgh and Glasgow as they are in our stores in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Denver in this country.

Many Americans did not realize the international character of A. G. Spalding & Bros., business until they found our sign had kept up in Paris ever since the beginning of the war, and that today the Spalding Paris stores is the "Home" of the American Soldier who is fighting for you and me.

Antioch has a Spalding dealer that has everything in Athletic goods, come in today and get your sailor or soldier boy something in the Athletic line.

Three hundred and forty-five Spalding men are now in the allied armies and navies. T. E. Somerville, Spalding dealer, Leading Sporting Goods.

M AJESTI C THEATER

Saturday, April 13,

Mary Miles Minter

in

Innocence of Lizette

Jerry's Eugenic Marriage

Comedy

Sunday, April 14,

Pauline Frederick

in

Sapho

Ford Weekly

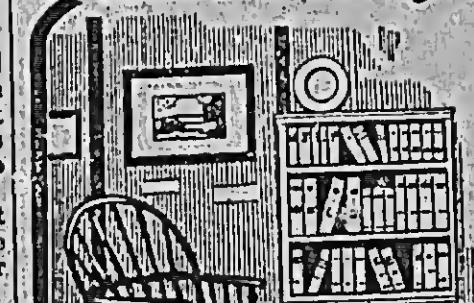
Wednesday, April 17,

Wallace Reid

in

Prison Without Walls

The Room you've always wanted



Antioch Lumber and Coal Company.

WANTED

Men for factory work, operating machines and doing light assembly work. High wages said. No labor trouble. Call or write at once.

FRANK B. COOK CO.

Zion City, Ill.

WANTED

Girls for light Factory work, making electric apparatus. Agreeable conditions. High wages paid. No labor trouble. Call or write at once.

FRANK B. COOK CO.

Zion City, Ill.

WANTED

Big sturdy panels of Beaver Board, nailed to the studing, decorated and joined with attractive paneling. You can easily have a new bedroom, den or play room for the children and do the work yourself. Let us send you our interesting literature.

Large Crowd Expected.

Call early. Patients from a distance or out-of-town, may receive first attention. Married ladies should call with their husbands, and children with both parents.

Helpless invalids, those unable to call, may hear from the healer from his treating room by addressing their letters Rev. Dr. Hawkins, box 57, E. St. Louis, Ill.

Come to him at Simona House, Antioch, Ill., Monday, April 15, where he will be treating for this one day only.

COMING TO ANTIOCH

MONDAY, APRIL 15

One Day Only—Stormy or Fair.

Noted Healer, Like Unto Men of

Bible Times Working Miracles

Before Multitudes.

BORN WITH HEALING GIFT,

HIS WORK A LABOR

OF LOVE.

"One of the many remarkable features about Rev. Dr. Hawkins, the noted healer of modern times, is the attention he attracts everywhere he appears. Astonishing crowds of sick folks flock to him day after day everywhere he goes. The hotels in many instances would close the doors before noon. All the sick could not be treated then. Sufferers, rich and poor alike, would come from far and near that they should not be turned away. All with ailments of one sort or another.

CLASSIFIED

DEPARTMENT

FOR RENT—A barn suitable for a garage. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Single buggy and harness, good as new. Dr. Turner.

FOR SALE—A power feed grinder, nearly new. Inquire of John Dupre, 2941

WANTED—A man to work by the month. Walter Setzer. Phone 1203.

FOR SALE OR RENT—A forty acre farm, good buildings. Inquire of J. W. VanDuzer, Antioch.

2942

FOR SALE—Good work horse, also 300 bushel oats. Inquire of P. C. Toft, Antioch, R. D. 2.

3111

FOR SALE—Rosan Sanatory Indoors toilet, good as new, used 3 months.

Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie

FOR SALE—Choice Early Ohio potatoes. Inquire of D. Nelson, Antioch.

2943

FOR SALE—Show cases, ice cream stands and chairs. Inquire of John Pacini.

FOR SALE—An 1916 Elgin Six automobile, in fair condition. Inquire of John Pacini.

FOR SALE—Mammoth White Peckin duck eggs \$1.25 per setting. Mrs. Roy Pierce. Phone 153 m 1.

FOR SALE—Second-hand delivery or milk wagon; also second hand hay and heavy express harness. Inquire of Chase Webb.

WANTED—A farm of 40 to 60 acres with good buildings. Inquire at this office.

MONEY TO LOAN—A sum of money to loan on good security. Inquire at this office.

FOR SALE—Early Ohio seed potatoes. Inquire of Robert Setzer. Phone 107W.

FOR SALE—S. C. Black Mineral eggs for setting. \$1.50 per lb. Wm. Dupe.

FOR SALE—A second hand Ford car, in good condition. Inquire at the E & M Garage, Antioch.

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, S. C. White Orpingtons. \$1.00 setting. Oliver Cubbins.

2944

LOST—Monday afternoon, between Antioch and Libbyville, a brown muf.

Reward. Finder, please leave same at this office.

FOR SALE—A pair of three year old geldings, well broke and hardened for work. Also choice early potatoes. Inquire of Wm. Griffin, Selem, Ws. 2945

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, R. C. Rhode Island Reds. 76 cents per setting of 15 eggs. Inquire of Mrs. C. E. Kelly.

2946

WANTED—A limited number of young stock to pasture for the season.

Chas. S. Richards.

31w2

FOR SALE—Carpenter tools of all kinds, combined circle saw attachments foot power. Foot power mortising machine; foot power scroll saw; iron and wood clamps, all sizes, work bench. Inquire of Mrs. R. Guthrie, Lake Marie

FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, S. C. White Orpingtons. \$1.00 setting. Oliver Cubbins.

2947

WANTED—A limited number of young stock to pasture for the season.

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2948

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Chas. S. Richards.

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2949

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2950

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2951

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2952

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2953

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2954

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FOR SALE—Eggs for hatching, S. C. White Orpingtons. \$1.00 setting. Oliver Cubbins.

2955

W

LONG LIVE THE KING

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Copyright, 1917, by Mary Roberts Rinehart

**By Mary
Roberts Rinehart**

HEDWIG AND THE CROWN PRINCE WAIT IN VAIN FOR THE RETURN OF NIKKY.

Synopsis.—The crown prince of Livenia, Ferdinand William Otto, ten years old, taken to the opera by his aunt, tires of the slaying and slips away to the park, where he makes the acquaintance of Bobby Thorpe, a little American boy. Returning to the palace at night, he finds everything in an uproar as a result of the search which has been made for him. The same night the chancellor calls to consult the boy's grandfather, the old king, who is very ill. The chancellor suggests that to preserve the kingdom, which is threatened by plots of the terrorists to form a republic, the friendship of the neighboring kingdom of Karmia be secured by giving the Princess Hedwig in marriage to King Karl of that country. Countess Loschek, lady-in-waiting to Princess Annunziata, Hedwig's mother, is in love with King Karl and plots to prevent his marriage to Hedwig. Hedwig, who loves Nikky Larisch, Otto's aid de camp, is dismayed when told of the plans for her marriage. Countess Loschek sends a secret message to King Karl. The messenger is attacked by agents of the terrorists and a dummy letter substituted. Captain Larisch, unaware of the substitution, holds up Karl's chauffeur and seizes the envelope.

CHAPTER VI.

—

Two Prisoners.

Herman Spier had made his escape with the letter. He ran through tortuous byways of the old city, under arches into court yards, out again by doorways set in the walls, twisted, doubled like a rabbit. And all this, with no pursuit, save the pricking one of terror.

But at last he halted, looked about, perceived that only his own guilty conscience accused him, and took breath. He made his way to the house in the shadow of the park until, an hour later, he was buttoned inside his coat, and, finding the doors closed, jerked in the shadow of the park until an hour later, Black Humbert himself appeared.

He eyed his creature with cold anger. "It is a marvel," he sneered, "that such flight as yours has not brought the police in a pack at your heels."

"I had the letter," Herman replied slyly. "It was necessary to save it."

"You were to see where Nikky took the substitute."

But here Herman was the one to sneer. "Nikky!" he said. "You know well enough that he will take no substitute tonight, or any night. You strike hard, my friend."

The concierge growled, and together they entered the house across the street.

In the absence of Humbert, his niece, daughter of a milk seller near, kept the bairns, answered the bell, and after nine o'clock, when the doors were bolted, admitted the various occupants of the house and gave them the tiny tapers with which to light themselves upstairs. She was sewing and singing softly when they entered.

"All right, girl. You may go," said Herman.

"Good night to you both," the girl said, and gave Herman Spier a nod. When she was gone, the concierge locked the door behind her.

"And now," he said, "for a look at the treasure."

He rubbed his hands together as Herman produced the letter. "Hends close, they examined it under the lamp. Then they glanced at each other.

"A cipher," said the concierge shortly. "It tells nothing."

"Code!" And struck the paper with a hairy fist. "Everything goes wrong."

"Old Adelbert, from the opera," he said. "He has lost his position, and would have spent the night airing his grievances. But I sent him off!"

"Adelbert? Are you mad?"

The other, "He knows codes. It was by means of one we caught him. I have heard that all these things have one basis, and a simple one."

The concierge considered. Then he rose. "It is worth trying," he observed.

He thrust the letter into his pocket, and the two conspirators went out into the gloomy hall. There, on a ledge, lay white tapers, and one he lighted, shielding it from the draft in the hollow of his great hand. Then he led the way to the top of the house.

Here were three rooms. One, the best, was Herman Spier's, a poor thing at that. Next to it was old Adelbert's. At the extreme end of the narrow corridor, in a passage almost blocked by old furniture, was another room, a sort of attic, with a snaking roof.

Making sure that old Adelbert did not hear them, they went back to this door, which the concierge unlocked. Inside the room was dark. The taper showed little. As their eyes became accustomed to the darkness, the outlines of the little stood revealed; a junk room, piled high with old trunks, and in one corner a bed.

Black Humbert, taper in hand, approached the bed. Herman remained near the door. Now, with the candle near, the bed revealed a man lying on it, and tied with knotted ropes; a young man, with sunken cheeks and weary, desperate eyes. Beside him, on a chair, were the fragments of a meal, a bit of broken bread, some cold soup, on which grease had formed a firm coating.

Lying there, sleeping and waking by that time. He was feeling strong, his own man again, and reckless. But he was cowering, too. He yawned. "And in return for all this, what?" he demanded. "I have done you a service, friend cut-throat."

The concierge stuffed letter and translation into his pocket. "What would you have, short of liberty?"

"Air, for one thing." He stood up and stretched again. God, how strong he felt! "If you would open that accursed window for an hour—the place reeks!"

Humbert was in high good humor in spite of his protests. In his pocket he held the key to favor, nay, to plain ice and student in the university, had lost track of the days. He knew not how long he had been a prisoner except that it had been eternities. Twice a day, morning and evening, came his Juller and loosened his bonds, brought food, of a sort, and allowed him, not out of mercy, but because it was the committee's pleasure that for a time he should live, to move about the room and bring blood again to his numbed limbs.

The concierge untied him, and stood back. "Now," he said.

But the boy—he was no more—lay still. He made one effort to rise, and fell back.

"Up with you!" said the concierge, and jerked him to his feet. He caught the tail of the bed, or he would have fallen. "Now—stand like a man!"

He stood then, facing his captors without defiance. He had worn all that out in the first days of his imprisonment.

"Well?" he said at last. "I thought you've been here once tonight."

"Right, my cuckoo. But, tonight I do you double honor."

But seeing that Haeckel was awfully, he turned to Herman Spier. "Go down," he said, "and bring up some brandy. He can do nothing for us in this state."

He drank the brandy, eagerly when it came and the concierge poured him a second quantity. What with weakness and slow starvation, it did what no threat of personal danger would have done. It broke down his resistance. Not immediately. He fought hard, when the matter was first broached to him. But in the end he took the letter and, holding it close to the candle, he examined it closely. His hands shook, his eyes burned. The two terrorists watched him.

Brandy or no brandy, however, he had not lost his wits. He glanced up suddenly. "Tell me something about this," he said. "And what'll you do for me if I decode it?"

The concierge would promise anything, and did. Haeckel listened, and knew the offer of liberty was a lie.

But there was something about the story of the letter itself that bore the hall marks of truth.

"You see," blushed Black Humbert cunningly, "she—is this lady of the court—is plotting with some one, or so we suspect. If it is only a liaison—" He spread his hands. "If it is possible, she betrays us to Karmia, that we should find out. It is not," he added, "among our plans that Karmia should know too much of us."

The brandy was still working, but the spy's mind was clear. He asked for a pencil, and set to work. After all, if there was a spy of Karl's in the palace, it were well to know it. He tried complicated methods first, to find that the body of the letter, after all, was simple enough. By reading every tenth word, he got a consistent message, save that certain supplies, over which the concierge had rallied, were special code words for certain regiments. These he could not decipher.

"Whoever was to receive this," he said at last, "would have been in possession of complete data of the

"I should think," he protested once to his governess, "that he would have something else to do. He's the chancellor, isn't he?"

The king had passed a bad night, and Haeckel was still missing. The chancellor's heart was heavy.

The chancellor watched the crown prince, as he sat at the high desk, laboriously writing. It was the hour of English composition, and Prince Ferdinand William Otto was writing.

"About dogs," he explained. "I've seen a great many, you know, I could stick better with a pencil. My pen sticks in the paper."

He wrote on, and Mettlich sat and watched. He caught Miss Brathwaite's glance, and he knew what was in her mind. For nine years now had come, once a year, the painful anniversary of the death of the late crown prince and his young wife. For nine years had the city mourned, with flags at half mast and the bronze statue of the old queen draped in black. And for nine years had the day of grief passed unnoticed by the lad on whom hung the destinies of the kingdom.

Now they confronted a new situation. The next day but one was the anniversary again. The boy was older, and observant. It would not be possible to conceal from him the significance of the procession marching through the streets with muffled drums.

They could not continue to lie to the boy. Truthfulness had been one of the rules of his rigorous upbringing. And he was now of an age to remember. So the chancellor sat and waited, and fingered his heavy watch chain.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto put his attention to the theme, and finished it. Then, flushed with authorship, he looked up. "May I read you the last line of it?" he demanded of the chancellor.

"I shall be honored, highness." Not often did the chancellor say "highness." Generally he said "Otto" or "my child."

Prince Ferdinand William Otto read aloud, with dancing eyes, his last line: "I should like to own a dog." I might ask my grandfather for one."

"I see no reason why you should not have a dog," the chancellor observed.

"Not one to be kept at the stables," Otto explained. "One to stay with me all the time. One to sleep on the foot of the bed."

But here the chancellor threw up his hands. Instantly he visualized all the objections to dogs, from fleas to rabies. And he put the difficulties into words. No mean speaker was the chancellor when so minded. He was a master of style, of arrangement, of logic and reasoning. He spoke at length, even, at the end, rising and pacing a few steps up and down the room. But when he had concluded, when the dog, so to speak, had fled yelping to the country of dead hopes, Prince Ferdinand William Otto merely smiled and said:

"Well, I wish I could have a dog!"

The chancellor changed his tactics by changing the subject. "I was wondering this morning, as I crossed the park, if you would enjoy an excursion soon. Could it be managed?" Miss Brathwaite?

"I dare say," said Miss Brathwaite dryly. "Although I must say, if there is no improvement in punctuation and capital letters—"

"What sort of excursion?" asked his highness, guardedly. He did not care for picture galleries.

"Out-of-doors, to see something interesting. A real excursion, up the river."

"To the fort? I do want to see the new fort."

As a matter of truth, the chancellor had not thought of the fort. But like many another before him, he accepted the suggestion and made it his own.

"To the fort, of course," said he. "And take luncheon along, and eat it there, and have Hedwig and Nikky? See the guns?"

But this was going too fast. Nikky, of course, would go, and if the princess cared to, she too. But luncheon! It was necessary to remind the crown prince that the officers at the fort would expect to have him join them.

There was a short parley over this, and it was finally settled that the officers should serve luncheon, but that there should be no speeches.

"Then that's settled," he said at last. "I'm very happy. This morning I shall apologize to M. Puffus."

During the remainder of the morning the crown prince made various excursions to the widow to see if the weather was holding good. Also he asked during his half hour's intervals, for the great box of lead soldiers, which was locked away in the cabinet. "I shall pretend that the desk is a fort," Miss Brathwaite said. "Do you mind being the enemy, and pretending to be shot now and then?"

But Miss Brathwaite was correcting papers. She was willing to be a passive enemy and he potted at, but she drew the line at falling over. Prince Ferdinand William Otto did not persist. He was far too polite. But he wished in all his soul that Nikky would come,

Nikky, he felt, would die often and sheet iron and steel, adorned with decorated greenery that had manifestly been cut too soon in the chill air of very early spring.

A wonderful possibility presented itself. "If I see Bobby," he asked, "may I stop the carriage and speak to him?"

"Certainly not."

"Well, may I call to him?"

"Think it over," suggested Miss Brathwaite. "Would your grandfather like to know that you had done anything so undignified?"

He turned to her a rather desperate pair of eyes. "But I could explain to him," he said. "I was in such a hurry when I left, that I'm afraid I forgot to thank him. I ought to thank him really. He was very polite to me."

Miss Brathwaite sat still in her seat and said nothing, just then. But later on something occurred to her. "You must remember, Otto," she said, "that this—this American child dislikes klogs, and our sort of government. It is possible, isn't it, that he would resent your being of the ruling family? Why not let things be as they are?"

"We were very friendly," said Ferdinand William Otto in a small voice. "I don't think it would make any difference."

But the seed was sown in the fertile ground of his young mind, to bear quick fruit.

It was the crown prince who saw Bobby first. He was standing on a bench, peering over the shoulders of the crowd. Prince Ferdinand William Otto saw him, and bent forward. "There he is!" he said, in a tense tone.

"Sit up straight," commanded Miss Brathwaite.

"May I just wave once? I—"

"Otto!" said Miss Brathwaite, in a terrible voice.

But a dreadful thing was happening. Bobby was looking directly at him, and making no sign. His mouth was wide open, but that was all. Otto had a momentary glimpse of him, of the small cap set far back of the white sweater, of two coolly critical eyes. Then the crowd closed up, and the carriage moved on.

Prince Ferdinand William Otto sat back in his seat, very pale. Clearly Bobby was through with him. First Nikky had forgotten him, and now the American boy had learned his unfortunate position as one of the detested order, and would have none of him.

"You see," said Miss Brathwaite, with an air of relief, "he did not know you."

Upon the box the man beside Berny kept his hand on the revolver. To



"There He Is!" He Said.

carriage turned back toward the palace.

Late that afternoon the chancellor had a visitor. Old Matilda, his servant and housekeeper, showed some curiosity but little excitement over it. She was, in fact, faintly resentful. The chancellor had eaten little all day, and now, when she laid an omelet ready to turn smoking out of the pan, must come the Princess Hedwig on right and left, smiling.

Old Adelbert, limping across the park to the opera, paused and looked. Then he shook his head. The country was indeed come to a strange pass, with only that boy and the feeble old king to stand between it and the things of which men whispered behind their hands. He went on, with his head down.

As they drew near the end of the park, where the land of desire towered, Prince Ferdinand William Otto searched it with eager eyes. How wonderful! How steep and high, and towering! He glanced sideways at Miss Brathwaite, but it was clear that Nikky would come.

He was only a monstrous heap of

Nikky has an exciting interview with King Karl and finds himself in a serious predicament as a result of his foolish undertaking. Read about this development in the next installment.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Stone Church Without Mortar.
Although built early in the Christian era without mortar, a stone church in Ireland still is in excellent condition.

RNS LIFT OUT! COSTS FEW CENTS

Drops of magic! Doesn't hurt one bit! Drop a little Freezone on a touchy corn, instantly that corn stops hurting, then you lift it off with the fingers. No pain! Try it!



Why wait? Your druggist sells a tiny bottle of Freezone for a few cents, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without soreness or irritation. Freezone is the much talked of discovery of the Cincinnati genius.

Past History.
Elsie's mother held the opinion that instruction should be given to children incidentally whenever possible. There were on different occasions at the table Elsie learned that real is cut from a little calf, that slices of bacon once helped to make a pig, and so on. One morning at breakfast she looked up from her plate with a puzzled expression.

"Mamma," she inquired, "what was that when it was alive?"

Cutlure Kills Dandruff.

Anent spots of dandruff with Cutlure Ointment. Follow at once by a hot shampoo with Cutlure Soap; if a man; next morning if a woman. For free samples address, "Cutlure, Dept. A, Boston." At druggists and by mail, Samp 25, Ointment 25 and 50.—Adv.

The Nasal System.

While mother was arranging the pantry, shelves Marjory found the spice boxes, mentioning each spice by name. Presently she said: "Mamma, I can read."

"Can you, dear?"

"Yes, mamma," said Marjory, "but don't read like you. I read by smell."

Boston Transcript.

A woman makes a rival happy by envying her.

However, the disgrace of poverty is overshadowed by discomfort.

HAVE YOU A SWEETHEART?

Son or Brother, in training camps? In the American Army or Navy? If so, mail home packages of ALLEN'S FOOT-EASE® the antiseptic powder to be shaved on the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath. The American, British and French troops use Allen's Foot-Ease, because it takes the Fret from the Shoe and strengthens the feet. It is the greatest comfort for tired, aching, aches, swollen feet, and gives relief to corns and bunions.

The Plattsburg Camp Manual advises men to shave Foot-Ease in their shoes each morning. Ask your dealer to-day for a 25c box of Allen's Foot-Ease, and for a 2c box the shoe will melt it for you. What remuneration could be so acceptable?

Greater Dairy Profits can only come from Greater Dairy Cows

Breed Up with a pure breed HOLSTEIN BULL

It is the Short Cut to Greater Profits.

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A pure-bred Holstein bull will stamp the characteristic qualities of this profitable breed on his daughters.

In a recent experiment the daughters of a pure-bred Holstein bull yielded 44% more milk and 65% more fat than their scrub dams. Granddaughters yielded 245% more milk and 105% more fat.

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Annoys others and hurts you. Relieve throat irritation and tickling, and get rid of cough, colds and hoarseness by taking st. ounces

PISO'S

HAIG'S MEN WIN BACK ALL POSITIONS IN COUNTER-ATTACK

British Troops Recapture Posts in Aveluy Woods and Take Prisoners.

ENGLISH REPULSE HUNS DURING CLASH IN OPEN

French Artillery Inflicts Heavy Losses on Germans in Fighting at Grivesnes and at Thennes—Many Companies Are Reduced to Fifty—Another Drive Expected by Allies.

Paris, April 8.—The French official report says: "The French repulsed a German attack in the region of Grivesnes."

"West of Noyon a German detachment which had succeeded in gaining a foothold in the advanced French trenches was immediately ejected by a counter-attack."

"On the Oise front the Germans renewed their assaults in the region of Chauvin and Barisis."

"A German attempt to raid the French lines north of Chenu des Dunes was unsuccessful."

"Reims was violently bombarded in the course of the night."

French Block German Drive.

Paris, April 8.—Attempts by the Germans to make gains against the French troops in the region of Hargicourt-en-Santerre Sunday were blotted, according to the official communication issued on Sunday night. The French artillery took under its fire German troops at various points north of Montdidier. A strong attack by the Germans in the region of Hill 344 in the Verdun sector was put down.

Allies Hold Their Own.

The second phase of the great battle along the Somme, which the Germans began on Thursday last, has died down. It lasted less than three days.

British Regain Ground.

London, April 8.—The British official report issued on Sunday says: "Counter-attacks carried out by us successfully re-established our former positions in Aveluy wood and resulted in the capture of over 120 prisoners and several machine guns."

"Later in the day the enemy again attacked our positions opposite Albert, but was repulsed, and another attack, attempted early in the night south of Delhemere, was completely broken up by our artillery fire."

"By a successful minor operation carried out by us south of the River Somme we improved our position and captured 40 prisoners."

Line Before Amiens Holds.

London, April 8.—The Germans continue their efforts directly before Amiens. They centered their attack in the vicinity of Corbie, in the triangle between the Ancre and the Somme.

Corbie, where great waves of German infantry had pressed to the eastern outskirts early Saturday morning, according to staff correspondents' dispatches, remains in possession of the British.

German Losses Huge.

The German casualties in the fighting in the Albert sector on Friday were heavy. At numerous places it was possible to see them forming for the attack, and the British artillery and machine guns played havoc among the assembling troops. Near Hellesene German concentrations were caught in machine gun barrages on three occasions and badly smashed.

Fight in the Open.

A spectacular feature of the fighting at Ville-Sur-Ancre, below Dernicourt, at this point, the British troops who were advancing for a counter-attack, flushed in open ground with Germans who were coming forward for another drive at the British line. Hand-to-hand fighting of the bitter sort ensued and the Germans were finally forced to withdraw. The fighting about Dernicourt was intense and lasted nearly all day.

German Losses Great.

On both ends of the line, at Thennes and Grivesnes, there were severe encounters in which the French obstinately kept the barrier intact against furious assaults. A division of the German guards suffered especially heavy losses. Among the attacking troops were seven entire fresh divisions.

French artillery, mostly field guns, was brought hurriedly to the scene and battered the Germans unmercifully. Both artillerymen and infantrymen declared that never had they had better targets. They fired at them until their supplies of ammunition were exhausted.

Prisoners affirm that the German losses were terrible. Many companies were reduced to below fifty.

Yankee Taken by U-Boat.

An Atlantic Port, April 8.—When the American oil steamship Atlantic Sun was torpedoed and sunk by a German submarine in the war zone the first officer was taken prisoner by the crew of the U-boat.

Dr. Mack on Way to Prison.

Boston, April 8.—Dr. Karl Mack, conductor of the Boston Symphony orchestra up to the time of his arrest as an enemy alien, started for Fort Ogletorpe, Ga., where he will be interred.

BUY LIBERTY BONDS

Democracy and Liberty Undergoing the Supreme Test.

Americans Face Great Duties in Providing Food Products and Aiding Our Soldiers and Our Allies in War.

(By HAPSBURG LIEBE of the Vigilantes.)

Democracy and Liberty are not always synonymous, perhaps, but they mean the same to us now, certainly. A military autocracy, after more than forty years of thorough and cunning preparation, a great part of it by means of weapons of our own invention, has thrust our Democracy and our Liberty into the crucible to test it out, to see whether it would hold good. They did not believe it would hold good, those Prussian militarists; they do not believe it yet. We believe it will, our belief has been made up heretofore largely of egotism and blindness.

Democracy and Liberty, the world's with our own, is now undergoing the supreme test. Of course there is stress, and it is coming to the top rapidly. There is inefficiency, mismanagement, grave mistakes that even our national leaders have made; there has been some graft, no doubt; there has been some playing of politics; there has been profligating, but all this is only the stress floating to the top of the crucible. We were never a military nation, you know. The biggest of our mistakes, I think, was in our shipbuilding program, but we were never a shipbuilding nation, either. However, this stress is all being cleared away.

Fully 60 per cent of the winning of this war depends upon us here at home. We have three great duties upon us now as we never had them upon us before—those of us who can grow food products must grow more than ever; we must all aid in the saving of foods, and especially wheat, meats, and sugar; and all of us who can, though it may necessitate some sacrifice, must buy new Liberty bonds. Properly carried through, these three great duties will prove the overwhelming power in the winning of the war, beyond a doubt. The growing of great crops and the conservation of food, and the buying of Liberty bonds, quickly mean enough food for our soldiers and our allies, and enough ships to carry it. If we fail in this the die of destiny is quite likely to fall with its skull-and-crossbones upward for us; if we do not fail, then Democracy and Liberty will come out of the crucible covered with glory. The result is inevitable.

WHO FIGHTS AT HOME? SAY!!

(By ROLAND G. USHER, of the Vigilantes.)

We cannot fight the war and still do business as usual. This means you and not other people. You might as well come to it first as last. The war is unusual and we shall have to have unusual business to deal with it.

The gist of it is this: The nation has just so many hands and just so much energy—just so much raw material and labor. There are only 24 hours in the day and 365 days in the year. We can make only so many things in a given time with a given supply of time and material. If we make some things we cannot make others.

If we put sugar into candy to stuff the women we cannot have jam to feed the soldiers. If we make autos for pleasure only, we cannot use that material, labor and energy for powders and stomach and intestines, cleanse and sweeten the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulate the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial—Adv.

Heals Running Sores and Conquers Piles.

Also Stops Itching of Eczema as Soon as Applied.

"I feel it my duty to write you a letter of thanks for your wonderful Peterson's Ointment. I had a running sore on my left leg for one year. I began to use Peterson's Ointment three weeks ago and now the sore is healed." —A. C. Gilbride, 703 Reed St., Elgin, Ill.

I'd rather get a letter like that, says Peterson, than have John D. Rockefeller give me a thousand dollars. It does me a lot of good to be able to be of use to my men.

For years I have been selling through druggists a large box of PETERSON'S OINTMENT for trifles. The healing power in this ointment is marvelous. Eczema goes in a few days. Old sores heal in a few days. Magic! piles that other remedies do not seem to even relieve are speedily conquered. Pimples and nasty blackheads disappear in a week. 30 cents a box. Adv.

FOOLISH TO NEGLECT CUT

Many Cases on Record Where Seemingly Unimportant Wound Has Led to Blood Poisoning.

Do you treat a cut on your finger properly? Or do you just take a chance of it healing? Day after day people are having fingers and arms amputated because they failed to take care of a little cut. The cut became infected and in many cases blood poisoning set in and the injured member had to be cut off. It is very easy to take care of a little cut yourself, but if the cut is a large one see the doctor or go to a hospital. Iodine is a drug which is very much used on cuts as an antiseptic. In the operating rooms of large hospitals you always see the bottle of iodine. When you cut a finger, just put some iodine on it. This is the best thing you can use. It kills the germs that are in the cut and discourages the attempt of other germs to enter the cut. After the cut has been cleansed and saturated with iodine and the blood has stopped, it may be well to apply some collodion. This sets a new skin. A cut is merely a cut when it is treated right and right away. It may mean something worse, and entail even the loss of a limb if you put off giving it proper attention.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

Has been used for all ailments that are caused by a disordered stomach and inactive liver, such as sick headache, constipation, sour stomach, nervous indigestion, fermentation of food, palpitation of the heart caused by gases in the stomach. August Flower is a gentle laxative, regulates digestion both in stomach and intestines, cleans and sweetens the stomach and alimentary canal, stimulates the liver to secrete the bile and impurities from the blood. Sold in all civilized countries. Give it a trial—Adv.

Acquitted.

"I think Alzy has been in a poker game. If I were sure I would give him a trial."

"Why your suspicions?"

"I was talking in his sleep last night about pot luck."

"Don't be too severe on your husband. That sounds more like an invitation to dinner."

"Perhaps you are right. He was speaking later of table steaks."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little pellet for a laxative, three for a cathartic. Adv.

Her Opinion.

He—My love is like the rose in your unr—it is—

She—Artificial.

The Right Kind.

"What kind of a coach did you get for your examinations?"

"An old college hack."

A machine has been invented for quickly counting seeds and spacing them evenly in testing trays.

Mean Surmise.

Page Boy—Your wife wishes to speak to you on the telephone, sir.

"Bon Vivant—Goo! Loo! Fetch me a clove, boy—quick!—Boston Transcript."

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Field, grass, garden seeds and pure bred.

Free book—AYE BROS., Box 20, BLAIR, NEBR. Seed Corn Center of the World.

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That Itch and Burn with Cuticura.

The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe the heel. Every where Soap 25¢ Ointment 25¢.

W. N. U., CHICAGO, NO. 15-1916.



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CO-OPERATIVE FARMING IN MAN POWER NECESSARY

TO WIN THE BATTLE FOR LIBERTY

The Food Controllers of the United States and Canada are asking for greater food production. Scarcely 100,000,000 bushels of wheat available to be sent

THE ANTIQUA NEWS, ANTIQUA, ILL.

RURAL NEWS

LAKE VILLA

P. S. Daniels was home over Sunday. Oscar Douglas has a new Cycle-car. Mrs. Talbot spent Monday in Chicago.

Mrs. Les Sherwood is in a Chicago hospital for treatment.

F. R. Sherwood was in the city on business the last of the week.

Hessel Faber of Camp Grant was in town last week on business.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Manzana entertained relatives Sunday.

W. B. Stewart of Millburn called at his sister's, Mrs. Hughes last week.

Mrs. Dorehey and son of Chicago are guests of the Avery family this week.

Mrs. S. Sherwood spent last Saturday and Sunday with her daughter, Mrs. Hendricks at Ingleside.

Mrs. A. Lund and Gertrude expect to spend a month with Mrs. Lund's sister near Stevens Point, Wis.

J. J. Pettijohn of Indiana spent a couple of days last week with his sister, Mrs. James Kerr and family.

Mrs. Daube and children spent from last Thursday till Sunday with Chicago relatives. Mr. Daube joined them for Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. White of Waukegan and Mrs. Fullen of Antioch spent Tuesday with Mrs. Hughes attended the meeting of the Ladies Aid society.

Oscar Sorenson was home from Camp Grant for over Sunday. A farewell party was given at the E. A. Hook house Saturday evening in his honor; he expects soon to be in France.

Preparations are being made for the dedication of our service flag at the church on Friday evening, April 26th. Everyone is cordially invited. A speaker will be present and appropriate musical program given.

Herman Meyer lost his 5-passenger Reo by fire last week. While driving he discovered the fire and had just time to get his little girl who was riding with him, out before it was all ablaze. Blankets and extra tires were also burned. The loss is partially covered by insurance.

TREVOR

Donald McKay and wife were in Chicago last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Hartnel entertained out of town friends Sunday.

Mrs. Streck and son Alvin visited Mrs. C. Shottliff in Wilmot Thursday.

Rev. Jedele of Wilmot held Lutheran services at the Shafer home Sunday.

A much needed rain came Saturday afternoon followed by a fall in temperature.

The Misses Helen and Clair Drem of Silver Lake spent Sunday with Miss Ruth Thornton.

Mrs. Mark Curtis went to Burlington Thursday to consult a specialist from Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Osdell who spent the winter with their son in Chicago returned home Friday.

Wm. Evans and family entertained John Evans and family of Salem and Mr. and Mrs. Boughton of Whitewater, Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Peter Schumacher and children of Chicago who came to spend Easter with her parents Mr. and Mrs. John Mutz, returned home Thursday.

Mr. Straussheim auted from Chicago Thursday he was accompanied by a young man who will be employed as book keeper at the cheese factory.

Saturday morning Mrs. Booth and daughter, Mrs. Henry Lubano left for Topeka, Kansas, to visit Mrs. Booth's youngest daughter, Mrs. Geo. Swan.

Miss Ilah an officer of the Red Cross Society of Kenosha will visit the Trever chapter Wednesday. It is to be hoped that all members will be present.

The Liberty Cemetery Helpers will hold a business meeting Thursday, April 16, at 2:00 o'clock at the home of Mrs. George Patrick. All members are requested to be present as the work for the year is to be planned.

Dry Town and Dry Vegetables.
A dehydrated or dry vegetable is one from which all the water has been extracted, but a dry town is a town where there's nothing but water.—Portland Press.

Seward Named Alaska.
The name "Alaska" was first applied by W. H. Sownd. Prior to 1807 it was known as Russian America. The word is said to be a corruption of the Aleut word, "alak shuk," or "alay ek-sa," meaning a great country.

WILMOT

Harry Spear and family of Sharon moped over to spend Sunday at Jay Metcalf's.

Mr. Gibbs will present Julia Sander son in the Runaway, at next Sunday night's movies.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Nett and Ben Net family spent Sunday visiting relatives in McHenry and Ringwood.

Dr. Olcott with the assistance of Dr. Beebe of Antioch extracted teeth for Mrs. Elmer Vincent Sunday.

The Holy Name church will soon have a service flag for the six boys of the parish who are in active service.

Ray Klinefelter of Camp Custer spent the first of the week at Alfred Raybold's while home on a furlough.

Geo. Wineheli took his car to Antioch the first of the week and left it with the Hawkins Bros for a general overhauling.

Winn Peterson has accepted a position with the First National Bank of Kenosha and will move his family and household goods to Kenosha soon.

The German Lutheran Ladies Aid held its first meeting for the summer months Friday. There was the usual good attendance.

Mrs. Otto Bauman accompanied Mrs. McClellan to Chicago Monday morning. She is entering the Francis Willard hospital for treatment. Her many friends hope for her rapid improvement in health.

The Wilmot Garage opened for business Monday morning with Lou Cole of Crystal Lake in charge. Wilmot garage patrons are fortunate in having a man of Mr. Cole's experience and ability with them.

Mrs. Wright, Clarence Wright and Mrs. Pelleierie motored to Kenosha Tuesday. Mrs. Wright chairman of the Women's Liberty Loan committee for Wilmot, attended a meeting held at the home of Mrs. L. M. Thielor chairman for the city and county.

Mrs. Ruth Henderson of the Kenosha County Council of Defense, gave most able demonstration, assisted by Ermine Carey, of war bonds, cakes and puddings at the local Red Cross rooms on Thursday afternoon.

Ninety-seven Silver Lake ladies were present and were well impressed with Miss Henderson's lecture and demonstration.

Mrs. L. H. Tiers of Kenosha, addressed the ladies for five minutes on the Third Liberty Loan and the campaign to be held in Kenosha county.

Wilmot's Fire department saw its first active service, and demonstrated its efficiency, Friday afternoon, when the barn rented by Albert Shuck caught on fire from a neighboring bonfire. The new engine proved most satisfactory putting out the flame which entirely enveloped the barn and that was quickly eating their way through the mass of hay and straw stored in it. Because of this it was a very stubborn fire to fight and a splendid test for the engine. The barn was fully insured and the damage done will shortly be repaired.

Wilmot people are very grateful to the men from Silver Lake and Trevor who kindly came and helped.

MILLBURN

Mrs. Mable Young was a caller here Monday.

Sam Larsen has moved to the A. K. Bain house.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago spent over Sunday here.

John Stewart returned to his home in St. Paul, Minn., Monday.

Miss Vera Miller of Chicago has returned home to remain sometime.

Mrs. J. Chope is still seriously ill but at present writing holds her own.

Miss Bertha White returned home from the Chicago hospital Saturday.

Irving Duncan of Luke Forest spent the week-end with his grandmother, Mrs. Jane Jamieson.

The Wm. McGuire house occupied by Andrew Truxx caught fire on Thursday afternoon but by the prompt action of neighbors was soon put out.

HICKORY

Mrs. C. L. VanPatten is ill with pneumonia.

Mr. and Mrs. David Puilen spent Tuesday in Waukegan.

Mrs. Jeanette Wells and Mrs. G. Theyer spent Friday in Waukegan.

Agnes Pederson of Wadsworth is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Chris Paulson.

Mrs. Frank Newall and children of Waukegan spent part of last week with Mrs. McGuire.

The Cemetery Society will meet on Thursday afternoon, April 18, at the church. Supper will be served by Mrs. Boylan and Mrs. Grimm. Everyone invited.

Supervision's Report.

State of Illinois vs. S. C. L. VanPatten.

The following is a statement by Chase Webb, supervisor of the town of Antioch, in the County and State of Illinois, of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year, commencing the 1st day of March 1917, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of each fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, and the amount of public funds expended and for what purpose expended during each fiscal year ending as aforesaid.

The said Chase Webb, being duly sworn, deposes and says that the following statement is a correct statement of the amount of public funds received and expended by him during the fiscal year, commencing the 1st day of March 1917, showing the amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of each fiscal year, the amount of public funds received and from what sources received, and the amount of public funds expended and for what purpose expended during each fiscal year ending as aforesaid.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of March 1917. Joseph C. James, Justice of the Peace.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of each fiscal year, commencing the 1st day of March 1916.

Amount of public funds on hand at the commencement of each fiscal year, commencing the 1st day of March 1917.

Amount of public funds received and from what sources received during each fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

Amount of public funds expended and for what purpose expended during each fiscal year, ending as aforesaid.

Total receipts.

Funds received and for what purpose expended.

Period.

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